The ADC Deletion Mechanism

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For each Connection Agreement that you create, you have the option to choose to replicate deletions or to keep the items and record information about the deletion to a file. This is done on the “Deletion” page of the Connection Agreement properties.

If you choose to delete when replicating from Exchange to Windows, every time that an entry is deleted on the Exchange Directory it will be deleted on the Active Directory. The same behavior on the other direction.

However, if you select to “Keep” the deleted items on the target directory, a lot of background tasks happen.

To start with, ADC will record all deletions that were not propagated to a file. This could be Ex55.CSV if the deletion occurred on the Active Directory or Win2000.ldf if the deletion occurred in the Exchange Directory. The files are ready to be applied to a Directory to commit those deletions, i.e., you could use LDIFDE to import the Win2000.ldf into the Active Directory in order to delete those entries. Also, the Ex55.CSV is ready to be imported into the Exchange 5.5 directory and remove the entries that were previous deleted on the Windows 2000 Active Directory.

These files will be under the following path:

<ADC Path>\MSADC\<CA Name>\

Where <ADC Path> will be something probably like “C:\ Program Files\MSADC” and <CA Name> is the name of the Connection Agreement less some characters that are not allowed in directories names, like \, /, +, >, <, &, ^, |, [and].

You can override the “<ADC Path>\MSADC” by something more appropriated for you using the following Registry Key:

HKLM\System\CurrentControlSet\Services\MSADC\Parameters

“Transaction Directory” – REG_SZ

And it should contain the full path where you want to create each CA subdirectory, like in “C:\MyADCLogs”.

The ADC Service account that you’re using need to have write permissions on that directory, otherwise ADC won’t be able to log information.

On the same directory, you will find a file named MSADC.INF that contains information of what Connection Agreement that directory belongs to. It contains the name and objectGUID of the CA.

We do that basically to avoid two CAs to point to the same directory. If you have a CA named “My&CA” and another called “My+CA”, both will be reduced to “MyCA” when creating a directory. On this case, the first one will be “MyCA” and the second one will be “MyCA-1”.